

IRMA DISTRICT
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Development of Alberta's Natural Resources Will Bring Prosperity

Vol. 8; No. 18.

IRMA TIMES

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

Irma, Alberta, Friday, September 5th, 1924.

TO DRILLERS AND PROSPECTORS
We own some of the best located leases in the IRMA DISTRICT. If you are in a position to develop some of these leases, let us hear from you.
IRMA OIL HOLDINGS
Non-Personal Liability



The Only Paper in Alberta Keeping Pace With Oil Operations

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ALL EYES ON CENTRAL ALBERTA OIL FIELDS AS RESULTS OF NEW WELLS ARE AWAITED WITH KEEN INTEREST

Next Two Weeks Should Show Results at 'Maple Leaf' and British Petroleum Wells

On account of the heavy downpour of rain last Friday afternoon the crew of the Maple Leaf well were unable to complete the setting of the casing till the first of the week. The casing has been securely cemented and within a week the drill should be again working in the cap rock on which the pipe is resting. If this rock proves to be the cap under which the oil sands lay, a few days' drilling should reveal what is in store for the shareholders of this company. All of the men at the well are very optimistic and are quite confident that they will have the first and biggest well brought in this season. Timbers have arrived for number two derrick which is being built on the same legal subdivision as number one well. The men expect to have this derrick completed so as to be able to move the machinery as soon as number one has been drilled in.

AT B. P. WELLS

No authentic information has been received from either of the B. P. wells both of which have been reported to have struck oil, some time ago, only to be denied a few days later. We understand that drilling has been resumed at number three well with the hopes of picking up the Credille sand from which production was secured in number two well. None of the new derricks that are supposed to be under construction can be located.

Other Companies Working

All the other companies that have their machinery installed near Irma and Wainwright appear to be making progress several new outfits are reported to be on the way for other locations but to date none of these can be located. American and English capitalists have had scouts in the field looking up probable locations selected by the several parties. The Irma Oil Holdings and Irma Royalties Ltd. both have agreements under way that should result in new operations before the season closes.

GRATTAN WELL STILL BURNING

The bulge in the casing at the burning well, about four feet below the control head, has burst thus allowing the volume of escaping gas to increase to about double the volume that was burning a week ago. The control head is still intact and as the flames are shooting away from the side of the pipe it is not likely that there will be much danger of it blowing off. The flames are shooting from forty to fifty feet from the side of the casing and about the same distance up in the air, depending on the direction that the wind is blowing. No effort appears to have been made as yet to extinguish the flame. Sunday morning an aeroplane passed over Irma ten o'clock in the direction of the well, returning west shortly after dinner. It is presumed this machine carried men who would require to make an inspection of the conditions before assembling equipment to handle the situation. As this is the first fire of this nature in the new field it may take some time to extinguish it and repair the damaged casing. Sunday the roads leading to the Battle River valley where the well is situated were lined with cars carrying parties from all directions to see the burning gas. Early in the evening it was estimated that at least one hundred cars had passed along the road which a few weeks ago had not had a car over it once a month. In the evening there was probably as many cars as had passed during the day. The reflection can be seen for miles especially on a dark night, and farmers living a few miles to the west and south claim they are having lots of enquiries from parties trying to find the way. The only road passable for a car is nearly three miles north and

west of the fire and strangers often go south along the main road finding after they have got west of the reflection that they must turn north to get to the right road.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO EXTINGUISH FIRE AT GRATTAN WELL

Later—The Imperial Oil Company have a gang of men assembling equipment to extinguish the fire that has been burning for the last two weeks at the old Grattan Oil company's well on Section 4-15-3-4. Two heavy poles have been set on each side of the well and from these a heavy cable has been stretched about twenty feet over the top of the casing. From this a larger pipe will be slung over the flame thus diverting the fire high enough to enable the men to work. A steam boiler is being moved to the well and as soon as the pipe has been placed and the boiler connected to the bottom it should be only matter of a few seconds till the flames are extinguished after the steam is turned on. The heat has burned the packing in the control head thus allowing more gas to escape from it, but otherwise the fire is burning the same as a week ago.

CANADA SELLING MORE TO STATES

Canada's so-called balance of trade with the United States is becoming more favorable to the dominion. In the twelve months ended July, imports from the United States exceeded Canadian exports to the United States by \$143,088,000; in the previous twelve months the excess of imports over exports was \$193,265,000. Canadian exports to the United States in the twelve months ended July were \$422,810,000, an increase of approximately twenty millions over the previous year; imports from the United States were \$565,898,000, a drop of thirty millions from the previous year.

A Plea for the Oil Resources of Canada

BY ALFRED F. A. COYNE
Consulting Petroleum Geologist
Toronto.

NOTE:—The following article bearing on the Mineral Resources of Canada has been submitted to us. We have never met Mr. Coyne personally, but we believe he is well known to many of our readers. It strikes the keynote of economic interest, laying bare the questions which the reader must answer for himself.

Industrialism

If we are to treat the economic importance of the Petroleum resources of Canada, we must first introduce Industrialism, for the growth of industrialism has been one of the prime factors in the development of the world. The discovery of the minerals of the earth, while at the same time it has forced geology and oil finding more or less into the domain of the exact sciences. That oil is a gamble is only the myth and legend of the wild cat stock salesman, for how could an industry whose branches employ the greatest minds of the business, scientific, and engineering world, be a gamble? The matter of fact is, that oil is no more a gamble than any other industrial venture. I would therefore ask you to disabuse your mind that gambling and race track philosophy have no place in the sound elements of the development of a Petroleum Industry, whose bonds are amongst the best kept investments, and whose securities and shares are the prime movers in the substantial realms of finance. Napoleon said that Britain was a "Nation of Shopkeepers." He was right, but he didn't say it in the right spirit. This great mind forgot, like so many great minds do, the essentials to this capacity for shop-keeping; he forgot the customers. He did not tally up his facts, he must have forgotten that British enterprise was at work in the four corners of the globe, thus its incoming wealth placed the Briton in the position where he could afford to buy. Hence the economic opportunity for the shop-keeper. Great Britain is not an agricultural country. Agriculture may be sound economy, but it is not a fundamental power. Great Britain has not great reserves of raw material, but she has coal, so by the combination of the British spirit of adventure, with her national capacity for enterprise outside of her shore-limits, together with her industrial coal power, she has weaved her industrialism as a web over the earth, and forced tribute by purchase of raw materials. It is upon these tenets her trade relationships, always honorably carried out, she has created the inevitable—The British Empire.

It would be indeed difficult to compare the growth of Great Britain with that of what Canada may be, because there are many things which are not in common, principally, might I suggest, because we have the raw materials within our doors, but so far, we are not doing much with them, hence until we do and do it for ourselves for our own aggrandizement, we cannot hope to emulate the greatness of the Mother Country. On the contrary, we must guard these resources, for they stand today the reserves storehouse of raw materials for the exploitation and enrichment of our wealthy and powerful neighbor to the South. Hence when we say the "United States of America" we appreciate what that means in the Twentieth Century, and if this is to be Canada's century, then it will be only insofar as we expand by the development of the resources we have which are in common with those of our good neighbor to the South. But if we allow the process of assimilation which is now going on, to continue, I cannot see it that this is Canada's century, for the exploitation of our natural wealth will add a reserve of raw materials to America's, which is now on the decline, thus creating a super industrialism American controlled. Laws cannot stop this. Governments are impotent against industrial expansion, for this phase of human endeavor defies all laws, except the law of its own survival. Thus it is possible the 29th Century may belong to a super America.

Founders of Industry

Let us analyse the personnel of Canada. Have we a Ford? Have we a Morgan? Have we a Rockefeller? Have we a Carnegie? Let us go further than this. Have we any men like these even in the making? What does the word Ford mean? It might have been a Smith or a Brown? It means a great industry, conceived by a humble, but ambitious mechanic. You might say we are better off without a Morgan or a Carnegie or a Rockefeller, though you won't say you can get along without your Ford. But that is not the point. If Canada doesn't produce her own industrial magnates, controlling Canadian industrialism, the Morgans, Carnegies and Rockefellers industries will come here anyway. Ford is here now, and if you all knew as much about the other interests, you might also find out they too have taken root. It can therefore be said that the basic industrialism which is to be of export importance, is not yet born, while at the same time the super expansion of these gigantic American industries, must eventually obtain their raw materials elsewhere than in the United States, and will they go to China for them? If so, why? The future of Canada, therefore, lies in her mineral wealth, and here we are already at the stage when it can be said with some degree of truth, "That the mineral wealth of Canada lies dormant, as a reserve storehouse for the exploitation and aggrandizement of the industrial and financial expansion of the United States on the markets of the world." One can tie a handkerchief around one's eyes and plug one's ears with pulp, and deny the fact, but the fact remains just the same.

Much has been written, for and against the Standard Oil Company. There are hosts of people who verily believe that if it was worth while, the Standard would have had it long ago. These misinformed folk do not take cognizance of the fact that the gusher fields of Spindletop, Bartlesville, Cologna and scores of other rich oil producing areas, were discovered and are to-day operated by independent enterprise, and are to this day owned by independent companies.

It is common knowledge that the oil fields of the United States are reaching the point of decline—that is the domination of the world's oil markets if it be continued by American oil industrialism, hence we find the expansion of American oil industrialism taking form in Russia, South America and Canada. The public at large know their world only through the columns of the daily papers, and it is not to these sources that the large development programs now being carried out in these various countries by American-controlled oil subsidiaries, their stories of success. New Jersey takes care of that, for the simple reason it is nobody's business.

I was in London, during the time that the International Petroleum was in the air. This company is controlled by the Imperial Oil of Canada, which in turn, of course is eighty per cent. controlled by the Standard Oil Co. yet the International Petroleum is called a Canadian Company? True, Canada gives refuge to the American magnate against the recurrence of the difficulties experienced by the Standard in the Anti-Trust Law, thus adding a very essential force to the invasion of the oil resources of Canada by American Petroleum Industrialism.

The Royal Dutch Shell

I was sitting in the same offices in London during the momentous meeting of the joint Boards of Directors of The Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd., and the Royal Dutch Shell, at the time when these joint Boards were discussing the proposal of amalgamation, a short time ago, and London finance was on its edge, and oil was the hottest topic of the London Stock Exchange. It therefore impelled me towards impressions of the greatness of the oil world, and also the easiness of the opportunity in this field of endeavor, provided serious minded men of substance with more mind than money, can be got together, for were not these big men in this office small men some twenty years ago? Was it not a fact that if these great industrial magnates had waited upon the

whims and decisions of the then great men of their time, that this great meeting with the Royal Dutch Shell never would have been. I wondered what Rockefeller thought at his momentous meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, years ago, when he put his project up to Adams, Flagler and Harkness, a proposition that the so-called "big men" of his time would have scorned. I then allowed my mind to wander the odd few thousand miles back to Canada and said to myself, "Where are the small men of Canada with the great minds of the future who can come together and found the grand industrialism of the Dominion of Canada?"

Correlated Geology

It is no mere assumption to say that the potential oil resources of Canada are as great as those of the United States have proven to be. The very fact that the United States is the southern half of the same continent of North America, is one item that deserves minute consideration, when we talk natural resources and their possibilities. It is much to our advantage to have the honour to be the neighbors of the great American people, for has not their enterprise and faith in their portion of North America proven what the continent actually has in store below its surface?

The Coal resources of the Ruhr are the natural heritage of the peoples who live within the geologic areas of France and Germany. The economic control of these great coal-fields is another question; and after all, that is the question which concerns man and his necessities.

The peculiarity of adjacent oil-fields in that nook and corner of Europe, comprising Roumania, Galicia, and Southern Russia, becomes a simple matter, when we view them from the angle of their geology, for lithologically the combined area is one, while internationally it is only superficially divided. The correlation of oil-fields is one, when viewed from the manner of their occurrence, on scientific grounds. It is only difficult to the man who cannot comprehend otherwise than through the spectrum of national boundaries, thus we come home to Canada, and find that correlation of its geology with the United States casts thinking minds to appreciate that the great oil-fields of the United States must extend northwards into Canada, recognizing no boundaries in the geography of the two countries, and was it not American money that proved this to the hilt, so we know today that these great oil belts of the United States hail, may even into our Canadian Arctic at Fort Norman?

The Alluvial plains of both the Great American and Canadian West belong to the same age, their composite soils growing the same cereals. Thus we perceive the real reason why Manitoba and North Dakota are wheat growing surfaces. Let us cast our minds a few years back, and we recall the ranching days of Montana, Wyoming and Alberta. The onward march of the white man in each case has transformed these territories from cowboy and Indian domination to agricultural pursuits. Montana and Wyoming are again in the lead for civilization, having recently added oil-fields to their Provincial Assets. And what of Alberta's future? Have not the oil tremors already been there? But what of it? What are Canadians doing about it and with it? Here it commences to dawn upon the mind. Canada's oil-fields, America's oil-fields their greatness, their productivity, their immensity, and after all Canada appears to be so endowed. What a power of wealth this "Potential Canada"!

As I have accumulated considerable knowledge and data on the potential oil fields of the West and their relative extension from the United States in the process of their correlated geology, I will take this opportunity to place on record some of these potential oil-fields, which in a very short time we shall all know as producers, even if foreign controlled.

(Continued next week.)

One July day a gang of men were digging a trench for conduits. Mike laid his ugly old cap on the dirt pile and worked bareheaded. A bystander, stewing under his umbrella called out:

"Put on your cap, man; you'll make your brains."

"Bedad, sorr, if I had any brains at all do you think I wud be here?"

Weekly Review of Alberta Markets

(Calgary Market Examiner)

Cattle
FEEDERS, STOCKERS—Active market on good ones, choice feeders up to \$4; plain down to \$2.50; stockers \$2.25 to \$3.25. Stock calves \$1.75 to \$2.50; stock cows \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Hogs
Edmonton prices down during the week from previous high points and Wednesday's sales at \$9.25, thick smooth, off cars; bacon 10 p. e. premium.

Sheep
Edmonton sheep market shows no material change. Lambs \$10.50 to \$12; yearlings \$8 to \$9; fat ewes \$4 to \$4.50; inquiries for breeding ewes.

Grain
General improvement in all crops, and one of the latest unofficial estimates gives the Alberta average 18 bushels; this seems high, but there are a lot of fine crops; some poor, some lost.

Eggs—Poultry.

BUTTERFAT—Alberta prices advanced to 31c at central and 30c, country creameries, basis specials, and other grades up also; Southern Saskatchewan on basis at 31c, and Northern Saskatchewan pays 32c, but prices likely to be on Alberta basis soon; Manitoba prices vary and Winnipeg paying up to 33c.

EGGS—Edmonton prices up to 25c, 23c, 16c and 10c on the four grades. POULTRY—Chicken prices dropped to 14c, due to heavier receipts and poor condition of most of the birds; fowl unchanged at 9¢ 11¢, according to weight; ducks and geese 10¢; turkeys not wanted. No demand for dressed poultry except at market stalls.

Potatoes.
New crop, selling in small lots at Calgary, \$1.75 per cwt., delivered.

Hides.
Trading in hides is not as active as it was a week ago, but there is no decline, though the market is acting tired. The trade is looking for present prices to hold.

Furs.
Montreal fur auction is on next week and if there is as good buying as there was at Winnipeg, prospects for the fall trade will be quite encouraging.

MARKET PRICES	
Wheat	
No. 1	11 1/2
No. 2	10 1/2
No. 3	10 1/2
Pool Wheat	
Initial Payment	7 1/2
Oats	
2 C. W.	42c
3 C. W.	39c
Feed	37c
Rye	
No. 2	68c
Barley	
3 C. W.	66c

THE LITTLE RED HEN

"Puck, puck, puck, puckAYah," cackles the little red hen as she steps off the warm nest, broadcasting to the barnyard that she has just laid a fine, fresh egg. She makes a product that any "manufacturer" might be proud of, and doesn't hesitate to advertise the fact.

A duck egg might be just as good, but the duck evidently doesn't think so. She doesn't advertise, and duck eggs have no market.

To be absolutely sure in buying ANY merchandise, stick to the advertised brands. For their manufacturers believe in them and tell you about them daily in the advertising columns of this newspaper, over their signatures.

The duck egg brands might be just as good, but you cannot be sure, if the manufacturers themselves will not admit it.

Read the advertisements regularly. Buy from them. You will then know the source of the products, and whom to look to if they don't measure up.

We've found the prize advertisement in the person of a dentist. While prying the top of a can of ridge wax, a few days ago, he muttered: "Open wider, please, wider!"

RE-ROSE TEA "is good tea" and extra good is the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

The Canadian Senate

The much debated question of reform of the Senate of Canada is at long last to be removed from the realm of academic discussion into the arena of practical politics. If it could only be removed at the same time from partisan dispute this country would be the gainer.

Prior to the recent prorogation of Parliament, Premier King announced that at the next session the Government would introduce legislation having for its object an appeal to the British Parliament to amend the British North America Act as to confer on the House of Commons of Canada the same measure of authority, and control over legislation initiated by that body as is now enjoyed by the British House of Commons.

Like the Canadian Senate, the House of Lords had a habit of "killing" measures passed by the Commons and sent to the Lords for their approval. Year after year the Lords had nullified the efforts of the Government of which Lloyd George was a member, and finally the consent of the Crown was obtained to a measure which provides that if a Bill passes the Commons three times within a period of not less than two years, it becomes law whether the Lords pass it or not. Since the passage of this Act, the House of Lords has not yielded the axe as formerly.

Premier King proposes that the British Parliament shall confer on the Canadian House of Commons the same authority as is now enjoyed by the British House of Commons. In other words, if a Bill passes the Canadian Commons at three consecutive readings, the Senate shall be powerless to prevent it becoming the law of the Dominion.

It will be seen, therefore, that the proposal is not so much one of reform of the Senate as a curtailment of the veto powers of that body.

The Government has been forced to action by the rising tide of public opinion against the autocratic action of the Senate in "killing" legislation desired by a large majority of the people. This year, for a second time, the Senate destroyed the branch lines programme of the Canadian National Railways and deprived thousands of Western settlers of urgently needed means of transportation. In like manner the Senate vetoed the legislation providing for the distribution of the cut-off lands belonging, not to Canada, but to Canada's ex-servicemen. The Senate also overrode the recommendations of the Italian Commission, a Parliamentary Committee and the unanimous decision of the House of Commons to make the soldiers' bonus permanent, and in other ways mutilated legislation designed to assist Canada's returned soldiery.

Inasmuch as the Canadian Senate is wholly and absolutely beyond the control of the people, and is probably the most undemocratic legislative body in the world today, showing an almost complete disregard for the wishes of the people, it has become an imperative necessity that, if it is to continue to exist, its arbitrary use of the veto power shall be restricted.

While it is a Liberal Government in Canada, as was a Liberal Government in Great Britain, which is moving to curtail the veto power of the Upper Chamber, such action should not be made a party question nor a partisan issue.

The Senate has mutilated and killed legislation passed by the Commons on the initiative of both Liberal and Conservative Governments, and the party in opposition today may be the victim of the irresponsibility of the Senate tomorrow.

In a democratic country like Canada, the elected representatives of the people must govern, and, unless some reasonable guarantee is provided that the people's will shall prevail, the people will eventually wipe the Second Chamber out of existence.

The Senate was designed to provide a check, a safeguard, against hasty legislation by the Commons on a wave of popular but passing enthusiasm, and to protect minorities against any aggression or injustice by the majority. But it was never intended that the Senate should usurp the right of nullifying the whole policy of the Commons and the Government of the country.

The proposal for legislation shall become effective if it passes the House of Commons three times in a row. It provides adequate opportunity for the feeling of the country to be tested. If public opinion does not support the Commons, that fact will be made manifest, and the legislation will be dropped or satisfactorily amended. But if in three sessions the elected representatives of the people record their approval of any Bill, it is fairly safe to assume that it represents the will of the people and should become effective. And no non-elected, life-appointed body should be allowed to prevent it.

Many New Elevators

Fifty-Four Grain Elevators To Be Built In Saskatchewan.

Sixty applications have been received from elevator companies for sites on the new Canadian National Railway branch line, 54 of which are for points in Saskatchewan. Requests for sites have been made for six elevators on the Ste. Rose-Rorkeston line, the proposed location being Ste. Rose and Methley.

Construction of these elevators, with a total storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, would involve an expenditure of \$1,000,000.

Work on the construction of ten new elevators is proceeding already at points in Saskatchewan, while material, such as rock, sand and cement, is on the ground for the erection of four or five other buildings.—Free Press.

Like British Rule

Two Fujian Big Chiefs have been selected by all the Fujian chiefs to go to England to tell the King-Emperor how gratified the Islanders are at the humane and just rule which is accorded them under the British flag. This is the Jubilee year of the Islands.

Worth Watching

Watch the railway crossing gates, by all means. Sometimes it is not a very far cry from the crossing gates to the party city.

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil. Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrup. Contains no narcotics. Prove directions are on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it. The kind you have always bought bears signature of

W. N. U. 1555

Produces Gold From Mercury

German Scientist Makes Discovery That Has Puzzled Alchemists For Ages

Claiming to have realized one of the wildest dreams in human history, Dr. Adolf Meitne, professor in the Charlottenburg University of Engineering, announces he has discovered a method for the artificial production of gold—and displays the proof of his achievement.

The first gold won by man through the decomposition of mercury glistened in the middle of a small cup of precious polished agate. In the view of Dr. Meitne, it represented materialization of a dream for which innumerable alchemists have toiled and died in vain from the days of Babylon to recent times.

Dr. Meitne, in co-operation with his assistant, Dr. H. Stommers, has discovered that by the introduction of a certain amount of energy from the outside, mercury undergoes decomposition, which results in the production of gold and helium. Hitherto, it has been thought that mercury was an unalterable element.

Experiments with a so-called electric furnace filled with mercury, according to Dr. Meitne, destroyed the intrinsic stability of the mercury and by a slow process caused its partial decomposition into gold.

Although Prof. Meitne is of unquestioned authority in scientific circles, the discovery reveals so incredible, even to him, that the experiment was repeated again and again, always with the same result. The careful analysis by Meitne and other scientists, including Prof. Haber, famous inventor of the process for extracting nitrogen from the air, is said to have established clearly the nature of the product gained from the mercury.

While the discovery means a revolution in the world of science, its significance at present is mainly scientific. For the time being at least, it possesses no economic value, because the cost of production compared with the infinitesimal amount of gold produced, makes the process unprofitable. Only long, additional research can prove whether the discovery, aside from its enormous scientific importance, also has commercial possibilities.

Throughout Europe, Prof. Meitne is a renowned authority on spectroscopy and photo-chemistry. He is the inventor of the famous tele-objective for long distance photography, a three color printing process and other widely employed scientific and industrial processes.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Effects of Scientific Discoveries on Development of Industries

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is meeting in Canada this year, and this fact alone should direct attention to the debt which the people of this country owe to the scientist. Canada has been most generously endowed with natural resources, but how to make use of these has been largely a problem which the scientists have had to solve. We have large areas of pulpwood, but of what use would it be in the manufacture of paper had not the scientist provided the means? The making of paper is largely a chemical problem, but mechanics also has an important bearing. Taking woodpulp in one end of a machine and making it into paper at the rate of up to 1,000 feet per minute requires engineering ability of the highest order.

Development of our waterpowers also represents a very high degree of scientific and engineering ability. Harnessing our falls and rapids and converting the power thus created into electric energy to provide our lighting and power requirements, is an engineering problem of the highest order, while the use of this same energy for electro-chemical processes, such as extracting nitrogen from the air for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, represents the results of research over many years by some of the world's brightest minds.

In our metallurgical industries, many of our most useful and valuable minerals are the result of science developing processes for their extraction. There are practically no lines of industry in which the effects of scientific discoveries are not felt, and this is particularly the case in connection with the development of the natural resources of Canada.

Radio On German Trains

Beginning in the autumn, German express trains will be equipped with combination radio and wireless telephones, enabling the sending of wireless messages, telephoning and the giving of radio concerts while trains are speeding on their way.

When your wife gets so she can read you like a book it is time to turn over a new leaf.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment

Distance Needed To Stop Motor Cars

Table of Figures That Should Be Memorized By Drivers

Every motor-driver should know exactly the minimum distance within which a car can be stopped when it is travelling at different rates of speed. And he should never forget that the ratio between the distance within which it can be stopped and the rate of speed at which it is going increases with the rate of speed. Thus, when the car is going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the distance it must go before it can be stopped is much greater than double the distance when it is going at the rate of 15 miles.

If this fact were known and always remembered, there would be fewer cases of motor cars crashing through closed gates and into moving trains at level crossings.

In a bulletin issued by the U.S. Bureau of Motor Vehicle Commission there is a table showing the distance required to stop an average two-brake motor car travelling at various rates of speed on a good level road. This table of distances, which follows, should be memorized by every driver of a motor car or truck:

Miles per hour.	Feet.	Miles per hour.	Feet.
5	25	111	
10	40	145	
15	60	184	
20	80	227	
25	105	275	
30	135	327	

Miller's Warm Powders seldom fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthiness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Princess Selling Art Treasures

The Princess Royal, mother of Prince Arthur of Connaught, has joined those people who have been turning their treasures into hard cash. The Princess has ordered about 40 pictures, including some old masters, to be offered at auction next month.

Clark's Beans With Pork

For the amount of food value which they contain Clark's Beans and Pork are a most economical as well as a most nourishing food.

"Let the Clark Kitchens help you."

London Surgeon Has Extraordinary Case

Hay Seed Lodged In Man's Eye Had Sprouted. An amazing case was recently treated at Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary. A farm labourer got something into his eye which he was unable to remove, and because of the pain he visited the hospital.

The ophthalmic surgeon, on making an incision above the eye, discovered a green blade of grass over an inch and a half long lying between the tissues, which had sprung from a hay seed, which was also removed from the eye.

Apparently the hayseed had become lodged in the corner of the eye socket, and the discharge from the tear duct had watered it, and the blade of grass growing from it had received sufficient light through the eyeball to make it green.

The operation was quite successful, and the man's eye is now as good as ever.

Relieves Asthma at Once. If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users you, too, would realize the remarkable powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, including chronic, are relieved by this great family remedy. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

Minnesota Egg Co-operative Exchange

The first co-operative shipment of eggs and poultry to be sent out by the Minnesota Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange was shipped a few days ago to Boston, New York and Chicago. There were seven cars in the shipment, and during the first month the exchange expects to handle more than 50 carloads. The management claims it received 2 to 5 cents a dozen more for eggs than farmers would have been able to get individually. There are 8,000 farmers in the exchange.

Alberta Phone Connections

Further extension of phone connection between Alberta and distant parts of the continent has been established. Last year the opening of the new long distance line from Alberta to Manitoba took place. This year it has been possible to effect telephone connection as far east as Chicago.

Some men never do a charitable act unless there is someone around to applaud.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain

Serve Mustard with all meals

Mustard neutralizes the richness of fat foods and makes them easier to digest. Mustard enables you to enjoy digest. Mustard makes food which otherwise would burden the digestive organs.

but it must be Keen's

Eyes Are Getting Weaker

Modern Demand on Eye Has Increased Defective Vision

Many of us know that eyesight is not what it used to be. It's certain our own is not. Now the American eyesight confirmation council bears us out in a statement that it is the modern demand on the eye that has overstrained it. Too much glare in some places and too much dimness in other places, electric lights here and darkness there, cause excessive contrasts which eyes cannot stand without injurious effects. As a result nine out of ten adults have defective vision, and four out of every ten school children add to the trouble by contracting serious defects.

The United States national committee for the prevention of blindness has issued a statement wherein eight causes are given for the increase of defective vision, as follows: Sore eyes in babies—too often regarded as caused by colds; inflammation of the eyes' membranes, called conjunctivitis; granulated lids, a contagious disease; injuries caused by "something in the eye"; the so-called "sty," caused by the breaking of tiny veins as a result of measles and scarlet fever; cross-eyes, which can be corrected if treated in time, and progressive nearsightedness, which glasses correct. The best preventive is to avoid eye-strain.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Was French Diploma

Saskatchewan University Student Takes High Honors at Sorbonne

Muriel Paul, a 1923 graduate of Saskatchewan University, who was awarded one of the Saskatchewan Government's French scholarships last year, has won the diploma of the School of Preparation for the professorship in foreign countries, at the Sorbonne, in Paris according to reports received.

Miss Paul led all the foreign students in her course, and stood eighth in the entire Sorbonne. Her home is in Nanapan, Ontario, and she was formerly a school teacher in Saskatchewan.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller, and it is excellent for driving worms from the system.

Growth Of Population

Population Of U.S. On July 1, Was 112,078,611

The population of the United States of America, as at July 1, 1924, was 112,078,611, according to a Government census.

Seventy-nine cities now have a population of more than 100,000. New York has reached the six million mark. Chicago now boasts of 3,000,000; Philadelphia the 2,000,000 mark; while Detroit and Cleveland are around the 1,000,000 mark.

Praising a rival may be good Christianity, but its poor policies.

New Citizens Received

Eight Hundred Persons Given Naturalization Papers During May

Canadian naturalization papers have been granted to 852 aliens during the month of May, according to figures in the latest issue of The Canada Gazette, and of this number 106 are residents in Alberta. Thirty-eight minor children also gain Canadian citizenship.

America leads the nations granted naturalization papers. In Alberta with a total of twenty-five, Austria is next with sixteen, while Russia is third with thirteen. Germany ran Russia close with a total of twelve, while Poland and Italy each have nine, Romania six, Greece four and Denmark and Norway three each. Two Hungarians have been granted papers, and Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Czechoslovakia, one each.

Fifty-two of the naturalization papers have been granted to farmers, twenty-four to miners, restaurateurs, granted papers number six, and laborers are next in order with five. Other occupations, represented in the list are shoemakers, glass workers, bank clerks, salesmen, bootmakers, students, etc.

Reduced Production Is Forecast

Reduction of 286,000,000 Bushels Indicated For Northern Hemisphere

A reduction of 286,000,000 bushels in the wheat production of eleven of the leading producing countries of the northern hemisphere, as compared with last year's crop is indicated in reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. These eleven countries, producing 61 per cent. of the world crop will have 1,912,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, as compared with 2,198,000,000 last year. A large part of the reduction is due to the smaller crop in Canada.

Argentina is producing the largest corn crop since 1914-15, with a total of 276,756,035 bushels as compared with 176,102,759 bushels last year. It is calculated Argentina will have an exportable surplus of about 190,000,000 bushels of corn this year.

In the old days the word "simple" meant "foolish"; now it is used only to make fools feel more.

There is a real good will in the world, and it is not a bad thing to have it.

Feet Sore?

Rub well with Minard's. It relieves inflammation, soothes and heals.



Why Busy Women Want SMP Enameled WARE

Busy women want SMP Enameled Ware because it will bring food to the boil almost twice as fast as all-metal utensils, and completes the cooking sooner. A woman can wash SMP Enameled Ware utensils faster than utensils that have to be scrubbed and scoured.

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.



THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED MONTREAL TORONTO EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Region Of Hudson Bay Declared To Be Most Favorable For Settlement

The country to and around the Hudson Bay is supposed to be barren, but this is an ordinary fallacy of those who cannot estimate the resources of a new country. Mr. E. Mosher, of Halifax, was at Churchill from September 2 to January 7, superintending the building of the barracks for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "So far as the weather is concerned, I would as soon have spent the months in Churchill as in Halifax. He did not find the cold any more severe than in the east." According to his observations, "the lowest temperature registered was 39 below zero."

The Rev. Dr. John McDougall, pioneer missionary, describes the country south of Split Lake as favorable for settlement, the growth of vegetation almost tropical, and "the climate is far more moderate than in Southern Manitoba, the home of No. 1 hard wheat." Summer frosts are practically unknown.

James Robson, who superintended the building of Fort Prince of Wales at the mouth of Churchill Harbor, after five years of residence, writes in 1922: "The marshes and low ground are full of good grass, and there is a patch of ground near Eskimau Point which though exposed to the north and northeast, produces good radishes, colwort, turnips, small carrots and lettuce and other salad; blackberries also grow upon the hill."

The cattle here would live and do well if the same care was taken of them as is generally taken of them in England. The horses had been kept for several years and were constantly employed in drawing stone and other material for the fort."

Dr. Bell, nearly a century and a half later, saw some very good potatoes and turnips growing at Churchill. He observed an abundance of hay in the neighborhood, and near the bay open grassy land of unlimited extent affording extensive pastures. He found the small herd of cattle in 1879-80 being recruited by animals calving at the fort, whereas it was formerly not considered possible to breed stock there. Good butter was made at the fort."

The fisheries have been slightly referred to by Mr. Macdonald, but we have the evidence of a number of responsible authorities that the lakes from Le Pas to Churchill are swarming with whitefish and other good fish like trout, pike and even suckers. Salmon, sea trout and whitefish are, Mr. O'Sullivan says, "both plentiful and of excellent quality, the porcupine and white whale is very common in the mouth of the Churchill." "The barren ground caribou herd in hundreds over the country, and wild geese, duck and ptarmigan there breed and abound." Ungava's shore streams on the east side of the bay abound in the finest salmon, in trout and speckled trout unlimited.

Mr. McKenna, in reviewing the evidence of a century and a half, adds: "It would appear that Canada has at that point on Hudson's Bay a safe port, open for several months in each year, and a site for a city, with immense fisheries at its doors, and large possibilities as to the development of the mineral wealth deposited in its neighborhood."

The great "barren ground herd of caribou pass yearly within 30 miles of Churchill, and under Government regulation and supervision, a toll of from 5,000 to 50,000 could yearly be taken without decimating the main herd, provided the wolves which prey on them, taking tens of thousands of young animals, were destroyed, which can be done.

Waterpower is everywhere on a splendid scale along the Churchill, the Nelson and tributaries, far more than necessary to electrify the whole line.

Most of this route seems to be fairly well forested with spruce, poplar, tamarac, balsam, excellent white spruce and Banksian pine, etc." The pulpwood supply running from Le Pas to Split Lake, ten miles each side of the railway, is estimated at nearly six million cords, "a very low but safe estimate. In the absence of a very large amount of fuel (lumber, each of these explorers emphasizes the presence of large and deep beds of good peat, which eventually will be found an excellent substitute for many purposes."—Moore Jay Times.

To Amend R.C.M.P. Act

A resolution to amend the act regarding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was passed by the House of Commons. The resolution authorizes the Governor-in-Council to fix the pay and allowances of members of the force, and it also provides that the time served by officers in the Dominion police force should be included in the term of service for pension purposes.

W. N. U. 1355

The Flower Garden

Hardy Perennials That Are Recommended For Western Provinces

Practically all varieties of tulips can be depended upon to make a brilliant show in prairie gardens. Mr. Thilne, Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, recommends a number of varieties that have done well at that station. Of the early flowering kinds, *Proserpine* (carmine), *Duchesse de Parma* (orange-scarlet), *Chrysoflora* (golden-yellow), *Pottobaker White*, *Cottage Maid* (rose), and *Vermilion Brilliant*, are recommended. Of the Darwins, which are later and taller growing, *Clara Butt* (salmon-pink), *Madame Kregling* (deep rose), *Barrington* (red), and *Pride of Haarlem* (carmine), are recommended. The bulbs should be planted in September or early October, eight inches apart and four inches deep. A mulch of partially rotted manure spread over the beds has been found to afford satisfactory winter protection.

In the drier parts of Saskatchewan the tulip is not a complete success, but in the more abundant rainfall, where artificial watering can be given, this plant does very well. Such varieties as Mrs. H. Darwin, *Sappho*, and *Graciosa*, produced bloom at the Experimental Station at Scott.

The peony is perfectly hardy on the prairies, and, according to Mr. M. J. Thilne, Superintendent of Scott Station, continues to bloom for many years after once becoming established. September is said to be the best month of the year for setting plants, which should be planted in good soil, well enriched.

The statily delphinium, commonly known as perennial larkspur, does well in the prairie provinces. At the Scott Experimental Station the superintendent reports that the delphinium grows rapidly during the early summer, reaching four to five feet in height by the time it flowers in July. The plants can be secured by sowing the seed in May or early June and transplanting to nursery rows as soon as they are big enough. The following year, the plants that produce the best colors should be selected and set out in their permanent location.

The aquilegia, or columbine, is so easily grown in the prairie provinces that no garden should be without a number of plants. According to the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, the *coccinea*, a dwarf purple variety, blooms in the month of May, and taller growing, brighter colored varieties in early June or July. The columbine, like many other perennials, starts readily from seed, flowering the second year.

Shipments Of Grain

Railway companies operating in Alberta have shipped a total of 152,615,776 bushels of wheat between September 1 of last year, and May 31 of this year, being the 1923-24 crop shipping season. In addition to this the railways report a total of 11,196,559 bushels of wheat in store in elevators. This makes a total marketed of 163,812,335 bushels of wheat, but from this must be deducted about 20,000,000 bushels to allow for the quantity received from points in Saskatchewan which are included in Alberta division of the C.P.R. and to allow also for duplication in handling of grain coming off branch lines to main transcontinental lines.

Casey.—"Tis too stout entirely you're gettin', Ellen. Why don't ye diet? Mrs. Casey.—"I'd like to, Dinny, but I can't convince me conscience that dietin' isn't wittily referin' to the ways of Providence."

Cold Produce Market For Canadian Cattle

Pool System Would Secure Sales In Europe Says P. W. T. Ross
"The Canadian farmer has a reputation in Europe second to none as a beef grower. He does not need more education, as is so frequently stated. What he needs is a market. The quality of Canadian cattle is fully 50 per cent. better now than it was 30 years ago."

This was the declaration of P. W. T. Ross, of Toronto, in an interview in the Ottawa Citizen the other day. Mr. Ross was for several years in the cattle business in France. At the celebration of the centennial of the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada in France.

After outlining the situation and the reason for the unfavorable conditions, Mr. Ross justified his criticism by suggesting a remedy.

"I am confident of being able to produce what does not now exist," he said, "and that is a good market in Europe for beef, springer cows, thin cows, bulls and lady cows. This is only possible by acting directly in conjunction with the farmers' co-operatives and by giving them the maximum return that the markets will allow."

In order to make this scheme feasible, Mr. Ross considered that the farmers should form pools for their stock in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. This would be necessary in order to ensure that shipments would be continuous, this condition being essential in order to secure space on the steamboats.

Mr. Ross suggests starting on the basis of a yearly shipment of 10,000 head of cattle. He would establish headquarters in France for the handling of the beasts and would sell them from pasture through the large local markets such as those at Rheims, Strasbourg, Metz, Nancy, Lyons, Rouen and similar cities. The overhead expense he estimates at \$15,000 a year for salaries and administration.

Record Of Performance Applications

Dominion Livestock Branch in Position to Give Benefit of Service

A few weeks ago reference was made in the Agricultural Press to the fact that owing to lack of a sufficient number of applications to keep pace with the expansion of the work, the Dominion Livestock Branch had been forced to discontinue the acceptance of Record of Performance applications from farms not already on its lists. Largely as a result of representations made by various Breed Associations, the council has since authorized an increase in inspection staff with the result that the branch is again in a position to give the benefit of this service to all breeders who comply with the rules. Applications received during May and June, which would otherwise have been refused, have been included in the lists.

Lady Byng a Naturalist

Has Wide Knowledge of Canadian Flowers and Trees

It will be of interest to lovers of flowers in Canada to know that Lady Byng of Vinny, among her many interests, is a naturalist of no mean ability, and it is an open question if there are any native-born Canadians who can boast of a wider knowledge of Canadian wild flowers, trees and ferns.

She has a "Canadian" garden of wild flowers at her country home in Essex, England, and her collection is very considerable; notwithstanding the fact she is searching for other rare plants and now has on her list some 93 varieties which she has recently ordered from Canada. To make the collection complete, however, it will probably take more than a year.

Victim Of Assassin's Bullet



ZAGHLUT PASHA
Premier of Egypt, who was shot and wounded by an unknown assassin when about to leave Cairo recently.

The Livestock Market

Select Bacon Hogs Are Now Bringing Better Prices

There is a noteworthy feature in the Dominion Livestock Branch market report for the week ending July 3, inasmuch as the top price for select bacon hogs at Toronto is quoted at \$2.75 as against \$2.35 for the same date last year, thick smooth hogs at \$8.50 against \$8.50, and heavy at \$8.25 against \$7.50. For other kinds the prices average unchanged. Lambs and light sheep also show an increase, the former of the good kind being quoted at \$17 compared with \$16.35, and common at \$15.75 compared with \$14, top press. Heavy and common sheep were a bit down, but light sheep are quoted at the top at \$5.50 compared with \$5.25 last year.

From January 1 to July 3 this year the cattle shipped to England numbered 35,820 compared with 21,694 during the same period last year, an increase of 41.2%. The sales of cattle at the principal stockyards of the country this year total 318,762 compared with 317,068 last year, 146,422 calves against 119,998, 638,026 hogs against 520,708, and 75,237 sheep against 92,089.

Life Of Seed Varies

Seeds of the Willow and Poplar Are Very Short Lived

Swindling in seeds has caused drastic action in Great Britain, and gave rise to the inauguration of the Seed Adulteration Act. Even that, however, does not entirely eliminate the sale of old and dirty seed. Most seeds are "dirty" when first gathered—that is, they contain a considerable percentage of weed seed, and all the great seed houses possess elaborate and costly machinery for cleaning. Clover seed has to be carefully cleaned. If this is not done the result will be a crop of all kinds of pernicious weeds in the clover field. Some weed seeds, such as those of the dodder, are so tiny that it is almost impossible to detect them except under a strong magnifying glass. Seeds vary in their powers of retaining life. While those of peas and beans will retain vitality for many years, others, such as those of the parsnip are useless if kept over one season. Seeds of the willow and the poplar are so short lived that unless they land at once in a moist place they die in a few days.

Trade With United States

Canada's trade with the United States is increasing. During the twelve months ended May, Canadian exports to the United States were \$428,091,421, an increase of forty million dollars over the previous year; imports from the United States were \$387,764,800, an increase of nearly fourteen millions over the previous year.

Rapidity With Which Industry Is Crowding Back The Northern Frontier Of Canada

The rapidity with which industry is crowding back what was at one time considered the northern boundary of possible settlement in Canada gives cause for serious thought as to whether this country has such a limit, says the "Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. Both east and west and in the central provinces new developments are taking place within what was at one time considered the undisputed habitat of wild life and the fur trader.

In British Columbia, on the Portland Canal, great developments are taking place in mining and water-power. The Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's Higgins mine, at Anxoy, is the largest copper producing mine in Canada. In 1922 its output was 30,334,180 pounds, or nearly two-thirds of the total copper production of Canada for that year.

The Premier mine, which in 1922 produced 125,527 ounces of gold and 4,261,368 ounces of silver, is also located on the Portland Canal, approximately 140 miles north of Prince Rupert. Each of these mines has developed hydro-electric power for its operation.

In the Yukon development of the silver-lead mines of the Mayo district is proceeding satisfactorily. In 1922 the district showed increased production, while still greater results are looked for. The Mayo district is in approximately the same latitude as Dawson.

In the northwest territories radio broadcasting stations are being established at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, and at Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean off the mouth of the Mackenzie.

In Northern Alberta arrangements are being made for shipping out bitumen sands from the enormous deposits in the vicinity of McMurray, which point is now almost reached by railway. A company has been formed recently to develop the known salt deposits in the same area, a bed of commercial rock salt 11 feet in thickness having been proved by drilling.

At Faust, on Lesser Slave Lake, and on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, a modern fish freezing plant is being constructed with a capacity of 150,000 pounds of fish. During the fishing season pike and pickerel, which reach the maximum of excellence in the cold northern waters, will be plentiful and frozen. In the autumn these will be shipped to the markets of Eastern Canada and the United States, where exceptionally high prices are secured.

In Northern Manitoba, 350 miles north of Winnipeg, a hydro-electric plant is being constructed on the Grass River to supply power to the Hingo gold mine, at the head of Hinch Lake. This mine is being developed by British capital.

In Northern Ontario the railway has reached out to Tin Can Portage on the Abitibi River, and new mining areas are being opened up. The Kirkland Lake and Porcupine areas of Northern Ontario have made some wonderful production records.

One of Canada's largest waterpower developments is in course of construction at the grand discharge of Lake St. John in Quebec, about 75 miles north of the city of Quebec. Here the Quebec Development Company is constructing dams and powerhouse to use the waters of the Saguenay River.

The ultimate capacity of the plant is expected to be 420,000 horsepower. The dam being erected will be 100 feet high and 7,700 feet long. In the northwestern portion of the province, in the Rouyn district, active prospecting and exploitative work is being carried on. The expectation is that development of the mineral resources of that district will be considerable.

merely feasible. Railway extension to the areas is proposed. In the Abitibi and Temiskaming districts, colonization is being actively promoted by the Provincial Government.

On the northwestern coast of Nova Scotia the coal fields are reported as about to be developed on an intensive scale. A company has recently been incorporated for that purpose.

The northern limits of Canada are rapidly moving back, and agriculture and industry are following closely the new developments. What was once looked upon as but a blank on the map may be expected, within a reasonable length of time, to yield its tribute, not only in furs but in many varied mineral, forest and power developments, to the sum total of the value of the natural resources of Canada.

China Needs Our Wheat

Growing Importance of Orient As a Market For Canadian Wheat

The growing importance of China as a market for wheat from the United States and Canada is described by W. Melville, a former Minneapolis miller, who for 20 years has been an adviser to one of the large native milling companies of China. There are now 23 modern flour milling companies in Shanghai alone, Mr. Melville said, and they prefer to use wheat from the States and from Canada to their own native product for the reason that the latter is so poorly handled enroute to the mills that it is not satisfactory. Much Canadian hard wheat is used by the Shanghai mills.

"Four consumption in China is growing steadily," said Mr. Melville. "Although Chinese wheat production is on the increase he doubted if it would catch up with the demand for wheat from foreign sources. Therefore, he said, China is likely to continue a good buyer of American wheat. During the war the Shanghai mills developed a good export business in flour, but at the present time exports are prohibited, so that the mills must find a home market for their entire output."

Some Chinese Trees Are Blight-Resisting

Discovery May Lead To Reforestation of American Timber Areas

Thrilling stories of adventure and interesting scientific discoveries have been reported to the National Geographic Society by Joseph F. Rock, leader of the society's expedition into Yunnan, a vast and little explored province in Southwestern China.

Mr. Rock, a well known plant authority, has just returned to Washington and in narrating his experiences, tells of finding in Yunnan aboriginal tribes who still practice religious ceremonies that pre-date the introduction of Buddhism, and the discovery of a blight-resistant chestnut tree, which it is hoped, will aid in restoring the discarded chestnut timber crop in the United States.

The explorer brought back from the wilds of the Chinese province some 1,700 specimens and more than 60,000 plants. He also came into possession of books used by the Nanhai, or Moen, tribes, containing ancient writing, in picture form. The books also antedate Buddhism in China and Tibet and include a story of a great flood.

Favorable Trade Balance

Canada has a favorable trade balance of nearly \$200,000,000 for the twelve months ended May 31. During that period Canadian products exported were worth \$1,069,715,880. Imports totalled \$872,367,752. Exports increased by \$110,000,000 over 1923 and imports increased by \$32,000,000. The chief increase in exports was in agricultural products and wood and paper.

Theory Worked Too Well

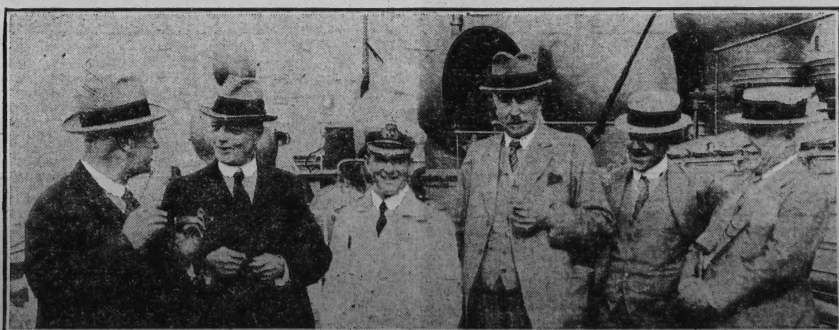
To test his theory that "any bright criminal could prove himself insane and thus escape punishment for his crimes," a Des Moines, Iowa, newspaper reporter played the part of the insane man, was officially adjudged insane by the county commission, which remanded him to the state hospital at Clarinda, all in such fine order that the young reporter had difficulty in extracting himself.

School Inspector.—Now, children, if I wanted to become a joiner, what would I require that at present I haven't got?"

Smart Pupil.—A character, sir.

Preacher (at the reunion meeting).—"I have only one regret—I miss so many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

A broad mind isn't necessarily deep.



Members of Canadian Bar Association en-route to Europe

From left to right: Hon. Judge Leask, North Bay; Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas, Montreal; Captain Turnbull, of C.P.S.S. Montclair; Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell, Lang, Montreal; Pierre Leval, and R.G. De Lorimer, K.C., treasurer of the Quebec Board of the Canadian Bar Association, gathered on the deck of the Montclair prior to sailing from Quebec.

IRMA TIMES

The Alberta Oil Gazette
Irma, Alberta, Canada

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at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.
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WHAT A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS WORTH

Dean Holmes, of the Pennsylvania state college, after spending months gathering statistics and reducing them to orderly form, has discovered that the money value of four years at college is \$20,000, or a financial return of \$5,000 for every year so spent. Dean Holmes' investigations reveal the fact, which at first seems a little disconcerting to the advocates of university training, that the average earnings of a bachelor of arts amount to \$1,187 a year, not quite \$35 a week. But the situation brightens for the colleges when we learn that the average earnings of the non-college man are only \$518—not \$10 a week. The difference between these two sums is \$669, and since the average man lives 30 years after leaving college his financial reward for four years of more or less arduous undergraduate toil is evidently something more than \$20,000.—World's Work.

OUR YESTERDAYS

Time knows but one movement—eternally forward. No power of God or man can turn time backwards or stop it and give us another chance to see our yesterdays. Our yesterdays are as gone as last summer's flowers. Unlike the flowers, they have no seed, no roots, no means of reproduction that they or their kind may return to us. Our yesterdays are gone—gone forever and it is useless to stand at their grave and lament, and wish them back. They are gone with their opportunities, their hopes, their despair, their good or their evil. But the fruit of these opportunities, the fulfillment of those hopes, the ache of that despair, and the good or evil of our yesterdays may live on and on because the power of these things died not with them.

If we squandered our yesterdays, we will some day face the record with regret. If the life to come is progressive as is the life here, we will lament that our yesterdays were put to no noble purpose. Whether or not there will be a hell when we pass to where we shall know as we are known, we will experience that same despair over our wasted yesterdays that we often feel now when we long for schooldays that are forever gone.

Each succeeding year should find us advancing. If not we are practically wasting the time that has been allotted to us. If nothing else we should be able to say like Longfellow: "Something accomplished, something done to earn a nights repose."

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

How does it happen that words of encouragement are so seldom spoken, and that so few people appreciate the value of their use in everyday life? Critics and knockers are always numerous, one meets them on every street corner. They are as plentiful as thorns on a rose bush, and as agreeable to come into contact with. To inflict wounds and bruises seems to be their favorite occupation. They always take a keen delight in pointing out typographical errors in the paper, and to call the attention of the audience to a false tone in the singing of the church choir or a grammatical error in the discourse of the pastor. The errorless columns of the paper, the sweet harmonious strains of the singing and the beautiful, well said truths of the speaker seem never to attract the attention of some people nor merit a comment from them.

Words of encouragement and praise, if spoken in sincerity and with wise discrimination are like jewels of inestimable value. An employer once praised one of his workmen for a piece of work well done. A friend of his who heard the remark said: "Be careful how you hand out your praise, you are apt to make that fellow proud and insolent." "No danger," replied the employer, "this is the surest way of getting the very best out of those who serve in a satisfactory manner."

There is much sound wisdom in that reply. An ounce of encouragement will often bring better returns than a pound of criticism. Many a boy, who might have been a success in life, had a word of praise and encouragement been spoken to him at an opportune time, has lost courage and grown careless in the performance of his tasks, for no other reason than that his best efforts were often criticised and his ambitions misconstrued.

The fact is, we are prone to lavish too much praise upon people after they are dead, and too little while they are still living. Many kind words, are often spoken of departed friends at their grave or chiseled on their tombstone, which, had they been spoken while these friends were still living might have added much to their happiness and comfort.

IT'S YOUR CHUM

The home paper is your chum, your pal, and your intimate friend; the city daily is your casual acquaintance; the magazine is your occasional visitor. And when it comes to advice, we trust a chum and intimate friend first. Don't you?

You may not know it, but the small paper not only delivers more friendly and intimate home-influence than a paper of larger circulation, but it is trusted far more widely than the city daily produced by men so far away that they cannot possibly be in touch with your community.

There is advice to remember when you want to sell something—offer it to those who read the home-town paper. They have long ago learned that they can believe what they see in its columns. It is not so full of advertising, either, that your message will be buried, as often happens to advertisers in the daily. If you have not learned the truth about advertising in your home-town paper, then you have not learned all you ought to know about successful merchandising.—The Houston (Miss.) Times-Post.

THE IRMA TIMES
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ton, Alberta.

TRAIN SCHEDULE, IRMA, ALTA.

TRAIN SERVICE
No. 3 Going West 7:27 A.M.
No. 1 Going West 7:37 P.M.
No. 2 Going East 10:18 A.M.
No. 4 Going East 10:25 P.M.
Train No. 1 stops only to let off or
pick up passengers from Saskatoon or
East, or to Jasper and West.
Train No. 2 stops only to let off or
pick up passengers from Jasper or
West or to Saskatoon and East.
—ROY WHYTE, Agent.

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR CONTROL
ACT OF ALBERTA
APPLICATION FOR
BEER LICENSE

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends applying to the Alberta Liquor Control Board for a License to sell Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in conformity with the provisions of the Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, and regulations made thereunder, with respect to the following premises:

The Edmonds Hotel, located on Lots 37 and 38, Bldg. No. 8, Plan No. 1560, North side of Second Avenue, in the Village of Irma, Province of Alberta.
Dated at Irma, Alberta, this 8th day of August, 1924.

CHARLES OLSON, Applicant

OIL DRILLING.
Company with complete Standard Drilling rig and well located lease in Irma-Fabyan field wants drilling done on share basis.
—Apply Box 6, Irma Times, 10-15c

DR. W. L. McMACHEN
Dental Surgeon

Will be at Irma on Friday,
of each week over Larson's store.

DR. H. L. COURSIER
Dental Surgeon

Post. Grad. in Block Anesthesia,
Plate and Bridge Work.
Appointments by mail for out of town
patients.

At Edgerton Thursday.
At Irma Tuesday.
Wainwright, Alta.

IRMA LODGE No. 56

I. O. O. F.

Meets every 1st and 3rd. Tuesdays
in each Month, in Larson's Hall.
J. G. Hedley, N. G.
A. K. Madsen, V. G.
Chas. Wilbraham, Secretary.

IRMA REBEKAH LODGE No. 8

I. O. O. F.

Meets every 2nd and 4th. Tuesday
in each month in Larson's Hall.
D. L. Tate, N. G.
S. Mathison, V. G.
I. C. Knudson, Secretary.

IRMA L. O. L. 2065

Meets the last Thursday in each
month in Larson's Hall, Irma.
Visiting Orangemen always wel-
come.
D. Glasgow, W. M.
Fred W. Watkinson, R. S.
M. K. McLeod, F. S.

IF YOU INTEND HOLDING AN
AUCTION SALE, OR HAVE
CATTLE OR HOGS TO SHIP
SEE ME
J. W. STUART

WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA
For Sale dates in Irma district see
R. J. Tate, Irma.

Edmonton Rubber Stamp
Co., Ltd.

Makers of
RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS
10118—102nd St., Edmonton

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY
STAR OF IRMA 1036

Meets 1st Thursday in each month
in Larson's Hall.
John Watson, W. P.
Fred W. Watkinson, Reg.

C. G. PURVIS,
Barrister, Solicitor, & Notary
Date at Irma
August 13th and 29th.
September 12th and 26th



OUR SERVICE IS RELIABLE
Trudeau's Cleaning and Dye
Works, Regd
10050, 103 at Edmonton.

IRMA POOL ROOM
and
BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS
CIGARS, Etc.
Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR.

Rates \$1.00 up Phone 6101

Royal George Hotel

101st Street
(Near Union Depot)
EDMONTON

FIVE
STORIES
OF SOLID
COMFORT

THE HOME OF SERVICE
AND COMFORT

First-Class Cafe.

Free Bus to and from all
Trains

R. E. NOBLE, Mgr.

More or Less Funny

"What's the matter with you? You look completely broken down," asked a citizen here of a friend whom he met on the street. "Oh, I've just returned from my vacation," the other replied.

"Hello, there, are you trying to raise a beard?" inquired one citizen of another whom he noticed was unshaven. "Not necessarily," the other replied, "I am trying to raise the price of a shave."

A scientist says that the reason no two persons voices are exactly alike is because there are 17,592,186,414,415 different sounds capable of being produced by the human vocal organs. And a young father assures us that his baby uses all of them with ease and facility.

Somebody asked a new arrival from Sweden, after he had been in the U. S. for several months, how he liked prohibition. "Vell," he drawled, "Ay tank it's a darned sight better'n no lickin' a'tal."

A preacher up north is noted for quite long, windy sermons, and as one of the congregation slipped out of the door last Sunday evening a person waiting outside the church asked: "Has he finished yet?" "Long ago," was the reply, "but he won't stop."

A man who believes in the old saying "see a pin and pick it up, and that day you'll have good luck," saw a pin in front of the postoffice the other day. Bending down to get it his hat blew off and rolled into the gutter, his eye-glasses fell and broke on the pavement; his suspenders gave way behind; he burst the buttons off in the back of his shirt collar; and all but lost his new set of store teeth. He took a stitch in his side which cost him five dollars to get rid of; the afternoon of his pants gave way under the strain and then there was the dickens to pay. But he got the pin.

A young man not a thousand miles from here went to church the other evening with his best girl. When the collection was being taken the young man explored his pockets and whispered to the young lady: "I haven't a cent. I changed my pants." In the meantime the young lady had been searching her pockets and finding nothing, blushed a rosy red and stammered: "I'm in the same predicament."

A Prohibition Town
The train stopped in Holden the other day. "A man thrust his head out of a window and excitedly called out: 'A woman has fainted in here! Has anyone any whiskey?' A man in the crowd reluctantly put his hand to his hip pocket and drew forth a bottle about half full and handed it up to the man at the open window. To the astonishment of all, the man put the bottle to his lips and drained the contents. Then, as the train pulled out, he called back to the bewildered on-lookers:

"It always did make me nervous to see a woman faint."

Teacher—what are the different effects of heat and cold?

Ichabod—Heat expands, cold contracts.

Teacher—Correct, give example.
Ichabod—In summer when it's warm the days gits to be very long. In winter when it's cold, the days gits to be very short.

Teacher—Very good, Ichabod, you may go to the head.

When people talk to you meanly about other people, they are giving you a sample of the way they talk about you, behind your back.

Fact
Real sympathy you'll get from few. In this or any other clime;
And, when you tell your troubles, you are merely wasting some man's time.

A preacher at Peace River was called on recently to marry a couple of Indians, both of them being very old. The preacher asked the squaw if her prospective husband had any property. She shook her head. "And are you any better off?" asked the preacher. Again she shook her head. "Then what on earth do you want to get married for?" inquired the minister. "Him got blanket. Me got blanket. Too darn cold sleep one blanket," answered the copper skinned lady.

The Commercial Grads, world's champion ladies basketball team, left Monday. About 15,000 people turned out to cheer them. Illuminated addresses were presented each player.

Viking

On Friday last the Viking District Live Stock Shipping Association forwarded the first consignment of cattle to Winnipeg, 99 head contributed by 20 owners comprised the shipment. Everything went off with the utmost smoothness. Mr. S. Swift personally conducted the consignment to its destination. As soon as the shipper returns a meeting of the executive will be called.

At the meeting of the Iron Creek U. F. A. the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Whereas owing to the large number of scrub bulls that are running at large in this Municipality, it is almost impossible to raise the class of live stock which the market requires,

"And whereas present regulations are ineffective in remedying this trouble,

"Resolved that the Municipality should immediately appoint a man to round up and impound all bulls running at large until this trouble is overcome. The expense of impounding be paid by the owners of the animals impounded."

Sunday School attendance at the Community Church, showed signs of improvement when the number present totaled over 100 last Sunday. From now on, it is hoped, with the holiday season over, that the attendance at Sunday School will assume a more normal state of affairs.

At the close of the morning session, the regular monthly teachers meeting was held, and the usual business was dealt with.

The chief item of business centered around the arranging of the Sunday School Rally to be held on September 28th. After considerable discussion it was the feeling of the meeting to attempt to put the approaching rally on a larger basis, than ever before.

It was suggested to hold this service in the afternoon, and invite the neighboring country schools to participate, and so make this one big rally of the Viking and district Sunday School.

Choir Practise Next Friday Night.
The Choir members and all interested will gather on Friday evening next at 8 p.m., at the Community Church, for the purpose of organising for the fall and winter work. A complete new stock of music has been purchased by the choir for use this term, which should serve to stimulate interest of the choir and the congregation.

Beginning with tonight the Village Corvey by-law is again to be enforced. All children 16 years of age and under are required to be at home and off the streets by 9 p.m. unless accompanied by a proper guardian. In another column the Curfew By-Law is re-printed for the guidance of the public. The Council ask the co-operation of the parents in this action which is intended to be for the best interests of the children, now that school has commenced. The curfew bell will not be rung but children will have to acquaint themselves with the time and act accordingly.

Robt. Adams, and family returned home Monday evening from their motor tour to points in Ontario. They have been gone about ten weeks. They went by the way of Port Huron, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit and Windsor. Ontario has had a lot of rain this summer but crops are looking pretty well, says Bob. Good roads were encountered most of the way except about 30 miles near Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Sigurd Lefsrud arrived from Edmonton Saturday evening and is making a stay of a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Lefsrud, north of town. Mr. Lefsrud is a law student with the firm of Griesbach, O'Connor & Co., Edmonton.

G. O. A. Letourneau, of Carbon, passed through here on Monday for Irma where he will be manager of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Letourneau will be remembered as having been at one time relieving manager at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Horton arrived from Wainwright on Friday and are guests for a short time at the home of Mrs. Horton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Haines, twelve miles southwest of town.

The Band has accepted an engagement to play at the school fair at Ranfurly on Friday, September 12th. The band is supposed to be of hand so as to lead the parade that moves off at 1.30.

Shooting season opens September 15th. Better interview Const. Warden about the license before you sally forth in pursuit of the elusive duck.

The band played out in front of Kelly's hardware store last Monday evening. The big gas light gave lots of light for the boys.

Miss Blanche Hardy left Friday for Edmonton where she will teach school in one of the country districts near the city.

Miss M. Kapeck, of Innisfree, was a week-end guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Houston.

Here and There

A remarkable report comes from Brockville, Ont. Harry Church, a farmer residing five miles north of that town, is the owner of a Holstein cow which has just given birth to three calves. All are alive and thriving.

On July 11, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and her two daughters visited the Canadian Pacific Railway's pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. Her Majesty evinced deep interest in all she saw and declared the exhibit to be "perfectly lovely."

Although the present season of ocean travel has reached the period usually associated with a falling off in the number of passengers, steamship companies report that little decrease is apparent this year and that the total volume of passenger traffic in 1924 will probably be the largest of any year since the war.

World production of silver for the first half of 1924 is 117,650,000 ounces, as against 118,250,000 ounces in the first six months of 1923. Canada accounted for a production of 10,800,000 ounces in 1924, as against 10,500,000 ounces in the first half of 1923, being the third producer after Mexico and the United States, both of which showed a decline.

Saskatchewan's output of creamery butter in June amounted to 1,767,056 pounds, as compared with 1,746,000 pounds in June, 1923, an increase of 41,056 pounds or 2.4 per cent. From January to June, 1924, the province has produced 5,109,090 pounds of butter, as against 4,423,016 pounds in the same period in 1923, an increase of 686,074 pounds, or 15.5 per cent.

Among the tributes to the late Sir Edmund Osler, of the Canadian Pacific Railway's directorate, was one from C. R. Hosmer, for many years a fellow-director. It was addressed to Vice-President Grant Hall and read as follows: "It was the last living of the great men who organized our great railway."

The late Sir Edmund became a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, the year of the completion of the transcontinental line.

A most interesting and attractive volume entitled "Here and There in Montreal" has just been published by the Museum Book Co. of Toronto. The book is well illustrated with maps and pictures in color and brings out many noteworthy facts, such as that the city's total population is 900,000, that two-thirds of this number are French-Canadians and that Montreal is the second port of importance in North America. The author is Charles W. Stokes, Asst. Gen. Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The first annual Pow Wow of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, held at Yoho Camp, was a great success. Over 200 internationally known writers, artists, etc., rode in to gather round the sacred fire in the Sun Dance Lodge. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C., honorary president of the Trail Riders, addressed the gathering, a poem written specially for the occasion by Bliss Carmen was read and Chiefs Walk-in-the-Road and Buffalo Child Long Lance performed an Indian dance.

Construction of a million and a half dollar factory building has commenced in Cornwall, Ont., which, when completed, will give employment to 500 hands. Artificial silk will be manufactured from pulpwood.

Crossing from Quebec to Quebec in 5 days 10 hours, the Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of France created a new record for the trans-Atlantic voyage. Her average speed on the record run was 20.155 knots.

Montreal officers of the Dominion Express Company state that the strawberry shipments this year have been much heavier than heretofore. The Ontario crop ripened quickly, but was easily disposed of.

Alberta Government wolf-hunters will this season again penetrate the barren land and wage war on the timber-wolves which prey on the caribou herds. Last season the hunters killed off several hundred of the predatory beasts in the country north-east of Great Slave Lake.

Beginning in the Autumn, German express trains will be equipped with combination radio and wireless telegraph, enabling the sending of wireless messages, telephoning and the giving of radio concerts while the train is travelling at a high rate of speed.

A world's record for his senior two-year old Holstein Friesian Heifer, Williamsburg Postia, is claimed by Dr. M. W. Locke, Williamsburg, Ont., as a result of a 30 day test showing production of 2,788.5 pounds of milk and 113.82 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 149.3 lbs. of butter.

Main Street.

Mr. Robert Hostrup of New York, is visiting his brother L. Hostrup of Irma.

Pearl Smart has completed a new well for Ivan Archibald on his farm north of Irma.

Irma Consolidated High School opened Monday with J. S. Reeds in charge.

Mr. A. H. Locke and daughter Miss Doris E. of Calgary spent the week end with his daughter Mrs. Elford.

LADIES AID
Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Smallwood on Thursday, September 11th. Everyone welcome.

Hundreds of Autos Visit Scene Sunday

Miss R. P. Broadbridge, former principal of the Irma Consolidated High School spent the week end in Irma leaving Monday for Kinsley, Sask., where she has accepted a position in a larger school.

Mr. J. Ball of Botha, Alta., was in Irma Thursday and purchased a Red Poll bull from the J. H. and W. E. Elliott herd. The Elliotts are having a lot of enquiries for sires from their herd this season.

Mr. P. E. Jones has received a notice from the Marketing Service that they will have a poultry car at Irma the week of September 15th. All farmers having poultry to ship should arrange with Mr. Jones before this date.

Mr. Frank Peterson returned Saturday night after a four weeks trip through Southern Alberta, gathering specimens for the Alberta Government Publicity Department. Mr. Peterson reports the crops in the Irma district as good or better than in most of the districts he covered.

Wheat cutting is well under way and some of the farmers have started cutting their oats. The wheat while light in some districts will be of excellent quality, the late rains have benefited the grain in filling. No damage from frost or hail have been reported from any part of the district.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. E. Letourneau of Carbon arrived in Irma last Monday. Mr. Letourneau, will be the new manager of the bank of Montreal relieving Mr. Jardine who left Thursday night for Calgary. Mr. Jardine has been manager of the local branch ever since the amalgamation of the Merchants and during his stay in Irma both he and Mrs. Jardine have formed a host of friends who are sorry to see them leave our district.

An exchange says "most men who own a watch think they know all about it. They have the number all fixed in their memory in case it is stolen. They could probably pick it out from five other watches with their eyes shut. But how many men know that their watch is a compass and will tell north from south as accurately as it will tell the time of day. Stanley, the explorer, did not know it until he had groped his way through the dark continent and met a Belgian sailor on the coast. Every watch is a compass. If you point the hour hand to the sun the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the dial. Suppose for instance, it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun and the II on the watch is exactly south. If it is eight o'clock point the hand indicating 8 to the sun and the figure X on the dial is due south. No man need get lost if he carries a watch."

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Registered Shorthorn Bull, four years old, gentle, from good stock. Chas. Anderson, 16-46-9-W4, Irma. 15-17P.

LOST—On Wednesday on Main St. between Hostrup's and Drug Store, Puckettbook containing \$30.00 cash, (\$20.00 American money and P. Burns cream check—Finder kindly notify N. Flueveg, Irma and get reward. I.T.C.

**Fordson
Tractor
and
Moody Separator
For Sale Cheap**

J. R. Love

IRMA. ALBERTA

DRY GOODS

KNITTING YARNS—

The First Fall Days bring to mind the need of Warm Knitted Wear for Winter. You will be delighted with the Big Range of Fancy Yarns we have this year for your approval.

CORTICELLI SHETLAND FLOSS—

A Beautiful two ply long strand wool for dainty wear. Per Ball 15c

AUSTRALENE—

The Best Quality Four Ply Botany Wool Yarn made by Belding Corticelli. This yarn is a favorite wherever knitting is done. 23 dainty shades to choose from. Per Ball 20c

SYLVERFLOSS—

Belding Corticelli Co's best Silk and Wool yarn in four ply. In the daintiest of shades at 35c Ball

COZY—

The same old reliable brand in four ply Heavy Botany Wool a big range of colors in 2 oz. balls at 35c Each

COAT LININGS—

Whether for a New Garment or Renovating, an old one you will be sure to find some thing to suit in these linings. In Satens, Italians and Satinettes. Lovely shades and quality. 36 and 40 inches wide, at 75c to \$1.00

FALL WEIGHT UNDERWEAR—

Men's Merino Underwear, a good fall weight garment in both two piece and Combination at \$2.00 a Suit

STANFIELD'S GREEN LABEL—

In a Spring Needle Knit Garment, a wool and cotton mixture, and a good fall and early winter weight. Per Suit \$3.75

FLANNELS—

Sport Flannels, 54 inch All Wool Broadcloth Finish Flannels in a wide range of colors. These are the celebrated make of flannels that won the highest award at the Wembley Exhibition this year. The finish of these goods is exceptional. The best weight and priced very reasonably. Plain Colors per yard \$1.85

J. C. McFarland & Co.

TENTH
of the series dealing with the establishment of the
BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA
and elsewhere

IN LONDON



IN Threadneedle Street, in the old City section of London, the financial heart of the British Empire, the Bank of Montreal has been representing the interests of Canada since 1870.

Its first London office was located at 27 Lombard Street. Later the Bank established an office at 47 Threadneedle Street E.C., afterwards extending its services to the Pall Mall section of London by creating an important branch at Waterloo Place in the heart of the theatre and shopping districts.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years
Total Assets in excess of \$650,000,000

SEPT. ROD AND GUN

Taken in Winter on the Atlantic Coast, Raymond Thompson's story of the frozen north, entitled The Fur Cache, is one with an unusually good plot. Mildred Low introduces the reader to a very interesting group of people. The Guides of Algonquin, and that can be made anywhere in the Martin Hunter narrates in his usual Maritimes. The Four of Us, by B. vivid style in Circulating. All the Londale is the story of a perfect two regular departments are up to their waders' hunting trip, while Bonnycas, usual standard of excellence and aid the Dale gives an interesting account in providing good, all-round reading of How the Slim Wriggling Eel is in this number of the magazine.

77



WHEREVER you buy it and whenever you buy it, Magic Baking Powder is always entirely dependable, because it contains no alum or adulterants of any kind.

MADE IN CANADA
E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A New York woman has won \$500 in a prize contest for the best radio play.

The attendance at the Empire Exhibition since the opening exceeds 7,500,000.

Sir William Abbot Herdman, one of the best known marine biologists in Great Britain was found dead in his hotel room in London.

Parliament meets again in January unless something happens in the recesses to prevent it being summoned. Premier King announced.

The British Labor Government has been defeated for the tenth time in the House of Commons, but it has no intention to resign.

Miss Mary Power, who was born at the naval dockyard, Halifax, on July 22, 1857, observed her one hundredth birthday, appearing, apparently, perfect health and the use of her faculties.

The United States has declined to adhere to the proposed League of Nations treaty providing for mutual guarantees as the basis of world disarmament.

Steps toward more normal relations between France and Russia are foreshadowed in letters exchanged between Premier Herriot and M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, published at Paris.

The Caproni airplane works, Milan, Italy, are building a new machine equipped with three 200-horsepower motors, intended to have a cruising radius so great that it will be able easily to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

The little principality of Liechtenstein, perched up in the Alps between Austria and Switzerland, is planning to annex itself to the Swiss republic. Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries in Europe, being 15 miles long and five miles wide.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Remover offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory relief.

Alberta's First Corn Show. Due to Alberta's Corn Show have been set for November 17 and 18 at Medicine Hat. This year about one hundred thousand acres of corn are being grown in Southern Alberta.

ITCHY RASH IN SPOTS-ON HANDS

Could Not Put Hands In Water, Cuticura Heals.

"A red rash broke out in spots on my hands. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but later the eruptions grew larger and caused so much itching and burning that I could not put my hands in water. The irritation caused me to scratch the affected parts."

"As soon as I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment the trouble began to get better. I continued the treatment and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. W. Day, Hillsdale Farm, Wesley, Me., Aug. 31, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health when used as directed.

Sample Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Agents, The J. C. Fawcett Co., Ltd., 1000 St. George Street, Montreal, P. Q. Try our new Shaving Stick.

W. N. U. 1235

A Coming Development

Great Industrial Movement May Be Expected in the Western Provinces

A few weeks ago a report emanated from Edmonton that negotiations were under way for the establishment of a woolen mill at a point some sixty miles from the Alberta capital. But more recently it has been reported from Winnipeg that work on Manitoba's first sugar beet factory will be started this fall. There has been a rumor recently that an extensive packing plant is to be established in Saskatoon. The milling industry is already represented on the prairies by a number of important establishments. As time goes on, a great industrial development may be expected to take place in these provinces.

Wisconsin, a state situated not unlike the prairie provinces, supplies a great deal of the wheat raised in the United States. There is no reason why eventually a large proportion of all the agricultural produce raised in the prairie provinces should not be manufactured or partially manufactured close by the farms on which it is produced. The tremendous distances which separate the farmers on the prairies from the markets in which they now dispose of their produce compels them to bear a heavy loss in freight charges, which would be materially lessened if freight had to be paid only on finished or semi-finished products. The perishability of many kinds of farm produce also precludes the profitable sale of this produce at great distances from market, and thus restricts the variety of the produce of a farming district not within easy access to a cannery or packing plant. The prairie provinces have shown by their prize winnings at international exhibitions that they can grow a large and profitable business in other food products than cereals. The broader the basis upon which the prosperity of a country rests, the less danger there is of sudden and disastrous depressions. Regina Leader.

Fresh Supplies in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that where it goes the excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its power is the same. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

English Girl Has

Extraordinary Job

Has Charge of Rats Kept For Experiment at Cambridge University. The Pied Piper of Hamelin has a feminine rival. She is Miss Ruby Leader, who has charge of 200 rats kept for experimental purposes at the new biochemical laboratory at Cambridge University, which has just been formally opened by the Earl of Balfour.

"I have been in charge of the rats for the past six months," she said. "I have always been fond of animals, and do not see why one should treat rats differently from any others. They are intelligent and amusing creatures." Miss Leader's duties consist of feeding the rats with a special diet prescribed by the authorities, who are using them for experiments to determine the effects on the system of various vitamins.

She weighs each rat every five days, and keeps a full report of the condition of the 200. Some are fat and some are thin, but they all thrive about happily.

"Many people think that mice is an extraordinary job for a woman," said Miss Leader, "but I think it is much more extraordinary that certain women should have such a ridiculous horror of rats."

Mystery Of Condor

May Be Solved

Wreck Found Off Vancouver Coast May Be British Ship

Light on the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the British schooner of war Condor, which left Esquimaux, December 2, 1901, with 101 British troops aboard, and of which no trace has since been found, is believed to have been discovered by W. P. Devan, Federal District Engineer for Alberni, off the sands of Long Beach, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Traces of a British ship which Devan believes may be the lost Condor, have been discovered inland, washed up in the heavy glacial of 20 years, but it is impossible for him at this time to give detailed particulars.

According to figures compiled by Stuart Mitchell, director of viticulture, the population of Saskatchewan in 1922 was 785,508.

Wasting Public Money

Governing Bodies Should Have Same Regard For Economy As Individuals

There are at all times many things that cities would like to have or do that they really cannot afford. It is foolish to talk about, and much more foolish to demand, economy unless cities, states and the nation are prepared to follow the rule followed by sensible individuals and do without things that are beyond their means. He who does not govern his life thus is looked on either as a foolish man or a vulgarian. There will or cannot be economy, or anything resembling it, till public officials are as individuals and ingenious in finding ways not to spend money as they are in finding ways to spend it.—Indianapolis News.

Some Things Passengers Forget

Remarkable Collection of Articles in Last Property Sale

The forgetfulness of railway travelers is shown by the remarkable collection of lost property left on the Southwestern Railway and sold by auction at Waterloo Station, London.

The items included one ice cream barrow with rubber tires, a small will bathing ten, two bottles of whiskey, 35 bottles of port, 15 bottles of cider, and a bottle of invalid wine. Other lots out of the ordinary were an illusionist's stage case, 2 lifebuoys and a life-saving waistcoat, 7 naval officers' tunics, jazz-band outfits, 60 pairs of false teeth, 13 artificial legs, 1 stump, and 1 iron, and 6 pairs of canes.

His Flesh Horribly Burnt

His dreadful self hit a cheap Acid corn remedy. Instead of giving him good old Leobold's Putnam's Corn Extract which has been for fifty years the standard remover of corns and warts, "Putnam's" never fails. It is always a success. Get everywhere. Refuse a substitute.

New U.S. Submarine

Is Twice As Large As Any Undersea Fighter Ever Built

The submarine R-1, twice as large as any undersea fighter ever previously built for the United States, was launched at the navy yards at Portsmouth, N.H., recently.

The new submarine, designed to accompany a battle fleet at sea in any weather, and at any speed at which the fleet is capable of making, is the first of a flotilla of nine authorized in congress in 1916. The vessel's armament consists of six 21-inch torpedoes, one five-inch 51 calibre rifle, and two Lewis machine guns. It is 241 feet long, has a displacement of 2,164 tons, a surface speed of 21 knots an hour, and speed of nine knots while under water.

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS

Almost Always Due to Weak and Impoverished Blood

Apart from accident or illness due to infection, almost all illnesses arise from one or two reasons. The mistake that people make is in not realizing that the cause of the disease is at the root, namely poor blood. Either bloodlessness or some other trouble of the nerves will be found to be the reason for almost every ailment. If you are pale, suffering from headaches, or breathlessness, with palpitation of the heart, poor appetite and weak digestion, the cause is almost always poor blood. If you have nervous headaches, neuritis, sciatica and other nerve pains, the cause is exhausted nerves. But run-down nerves are also a result of poor blood, so that the two chief causes of illness are one and the same.

If your health is poor; if you are pale, nervous or dyspeptic, you should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These pills act directly on the blood and by enriching it give you strength to work out nerves. Men and women alike greatly benefit through the use of this medicine. If you are weak or ailing, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will be pleased with the beneficial results that will speedily follow.

If your dealer does not keep these pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Prince Has Many Titles

The Prince of Wales, now 30 years of age, having been born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 22, 1894, has for his full name and titles His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland, K. G.

Suggests Holding Exhibition Next Year

"This is the sixth or seventh year I have made to Wembley, but I have not made much headway at seeing it. I am saying this in order to back up the suggestion that the exhibition be opened again next year." This spoke the Prince of Wales in an address delivered in Wembley.

The yearly crop of raisins in California amounts to 200,000 tons.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism



You will be amazed, reading this, to discover the perfect simplicity of a beauty secret millions of women use.

Yet it is the most effective known. It will help you, too, in keeping the radiant loveliness of youthful skin.

Regularly, do this

Cleanse the skin regularly, authorities say, to keep your complexion lovely, radiant, youthful.

But beware of harsh cleansing methods. They injure skin.

Wash thoroughly with Palmolive Soap—each night before retiring. Rub the creamy, foamy lather well into the tiny pores. Rinse—and repeat the washing. Then rinse again.

Then—if skin is dry—apply a little cold cream. That is all. Skin so cared for is not injured by cosmetics, by wind and sun, or by dirt.

The simple, correct way

You cannot find a more effective beauty treatment. Because Palmolive Soap is blended of rare palm and olive oils—famous for mild but thorough cleaning qualities since the days of Cleopatra. And it is inexpensive. Just be sure it is Palmolive that you get. Note name and wrapper—for Palmolive is never sold unwrapped. All dealers have it. In one week you will see most encouraging results!

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.

MADE IN CANADA

2457

Conquers Rockies With Ease

Gigantic Electric Locomotive Has Come Through Severe Test

The electrification of railroads is one of the developments in transportation which may not be so very far in the future. At all events American railroads are taking some steps in that direction, and there recently has been sent on an exhibition tour the gigantic electric locomotive which has been built by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Its size and its power have literally, it is said, opened the eyes of a multitude in the eastern and middle Atlantic states. After going through Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, parts of Pennsylvania and New York, "the conqueror of the Rockies" is on the homeward stretch passing through New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

It is so large that it could not clear the tunnels on the New York Central Hudson River line, and it could not be taken into New York City or New England because of bridge and tunnel clearances. The locomotive is 76 feet long and weighs 265 tons. It has 25 wheels, mounted on 14 axles, and is driven by 12 motors. It can haul a heavy steel passenger train of 12 cars at the rate of 65 miles an hour, and it conquers the stiff grades of the Rocky and Cascade mountain ranges with ease. Zero weather and western blizzards cause it little concern. The President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul says:

"Our electrification has been tested by the worst winter in the memory of modern railroads in North America. There were times last winter when every steam locomotive was frozen, but the electric locomotive went right along. Electrification has in every way exceeded our expectations."

Proof of the economy of electrification in every direction is overwhelming. It is expected the first step in Canada toward substituting electricity for steam on a large scale will be taken by the C.P.R. on its mountain section. The experience of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in corresponding territory in the United States seems to have dispelled all doubts. From the Toronto Globe.

A First Step

Statesmen who are protesting against the signing of a treaty in French might start with the elimination of the word "menu"—Washington Star.

WHEN ATTACKED BY DYSENTERY You Should Take



And You Will Get PROMPT RELIEF

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for, as some of these cheap, no-name, no-reputation preparations may prove dangerous to your health.

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Can Forget Responsibility

When Prince Visits Alberta Ranch He Is Careless

The Prince of Wales, whose commands and goings are popularly followed in America, says he will visit his Alberta ranch in the fall. He finds there a chance to forget brides and thrones; he can plant potatoes and pitch hay beneath the pleasing fiction of his idyllic life as a hired man on a farm. And he is not alone. The royal rank has invested him for the green wheat sprouting from black loam and the trail of the sturdy cattle roaming the hill ranges—Philadelphia Ledger.

Autos By the Pound

Unique Method of Advertising Proves Successful For Dealer

Automobiles are being sold at Winston-Salem, N.C., by the pound. An enterprising dealer who handles a low-priced car, now advertises his wares at 33 1-3 cents a pound. His advertisements set forth the weight of the cars, together with the total price at 33 cents a pound, and compares the price with that per pound of everyday necessities of life.

It is said the unique method of advertising has proved unusually successful.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Dr. Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessing of all a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever engaged for.

Interesting Relics

Pins and Needles Discovered in Monastery Found in 857 A.D.

Some relics, particularly interesting, perhaps, because they are so thoroughly within the ken of ordinary folk today have been found at Whitby Abbey, in the North Riding, Yorkshire, since the work of repairing the existing ruins of the Abbey church and clearing the site has been going on. The monastery was founded in 657 A.D., being destroyed and abandoned in 867, so that the discoveries all date from about the eighth century. These relics include pins of various sizes and kinds, some of them not very unlike the modern article, and needles, tweezers, hooks and a key. It really looks as if many of the needs of 1,200 years ago were exceedingly similar to those of today.—From the Christian Science Monitor.

Too Uncertain

A provincial furniture dealer wrote to a London firm ordering a quantity of chairs. They wired him: "Cannot deliver until you pay for last commitment." The dealer replied: "Unable to wait so long; cancel order."

Wooden houses are rare in Belgium. Here the houses high, late are small, and the yards which Americans enjoy are unknown except for villas owned by the well-to-do.

The Government of Switzerland has built a sun school high in the Alps for ailing children.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts

Empire Fittingly Represented

Wembley Exhibition Greatest Show Of Its Kind in History

The Wembley Fair is described, without contradiction from the outside, as the greatest show of its kind in history. Its cost is estimated at \$200,000,000. It covers an area of 220 acres, or more than one-fourth the area of Central Park. Thirty million visitors are expected. But the exposition is not out of scale with the interests it represents. Behind it is an Empire of thirteen and a quarter million square miles with a population of nearly four hundred and fifty millions. And it is obviously a growing concern. The area of the Empire is larger than it was at the outbreak of the war. The increase in population has been less than twenty million, but a very large part of the new territories, now virtually vacant of white inhabitants, is adapted to European colonization.—New York Times.

Chinese In Canada

Number Registered Under Act Of 1923 Was 40,331

When the period allowed for registration of Chinese in Canada expired on June 30 last, 40,331 had registered under the act of 1923. This information was given in the House of Commons in answer to a question of A. W. Neil, Independent, Comox, Albert. "Some Chinese undoubtedly will fail to register," was the answer given to a question as to whether these figures were complete.

At the last census, 39,587 Chinese were registered in Canada. Since then, 2,847 have registered into Canada as settlers, 1,121 registered out. Since the census, 588 Chinese died in Canada and 611 were born, up (Dec. 31, 1922). Figures for 1922 are not available yet, says the return.

There are many wild horses on the island of Iceland. Formerly they were shipped to England for use in the mines, but that market is closing since mining machinery was adopted.

It's often difficult to get even with people who owe you money.

YOU'VE TRIED THE BEST NOW BUY THE BEST

NEW CASTLE COAL
ALWAYS SUELS, NEVER SOUTS
There is a dealer handling Newcastle coal in every town in Western Canada. Look for him.

MONEY ORDERS
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

GERMAN MONEY for sale—300,000 and up. Best 200 marks for \$1.00. Special Import Co., (Dept. 4) 2 W. Dundas St. E., Toronto, Ont.

ZIG-ZAG
Cigarette Papers.
Large Double Book 120 Leaves. Finest You Can Buy. AVOID IMITATIONS.

DR. LE CLERC'S
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DR. LE CLERC'S "WOMAN'S FRIEND"
DR. LE CLERC'S "CHILD'S FRIEND"
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Edmonton, Alberta

NEW FARM INVENTIONS FOR ALBERTA

Patents on two inventions which promise to advance the agricultural industry in Alberta a long step forward, have recently been secured by the Alberta Department of Agriculture through the efforts of Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

One of the inventions, created by three farmers resident in the Sedgewick district, is a new ensilage cutter which is designed to eliminate much of the labor entailed in harvesting heavy ensilage crops. The invention is a machine drawn by three horses which not only cuts the crop but also cuts up the ensilage and dumps it into a wagon travelling alongside. Those who have handled heavy crops of sunflowers will realize what a boon such a machine would prove to be. Some time ago Mr. Hoadley took the invention up, and has had a machine manufactured for test purposes. He has also secured the patent rights on it for the three western provinces. During the next few weeks tests of the machine are to be carried out at Lethbridge, High River, Strathmore, Olds, Lacombe and Edmonton. The machine is at present the experimental farm at Lethbridge, where it will remain for some days then move to High River, and will be at Strathmore the week following. Farmers are urged to attend demonstrations of the machine if possible. It is the purpose of the Department, if the demonstrations are satisfactory to have the machine manufactured and made obtainable to the farmers of the west at cost. It is believed such a machine would be of an immense stimulus to the dairy industry, making it much easier to put up a feed crop for winter months.

The other invention with which the Department is concerned is that of a machine placed on grain separators designed to clean wheat of all weed seeds without interfering with existing weed cleaning apparatus on the separator. The experiment with this attachment has been in the hands of W. J. Stephens, Field Crops Commissioner, and has been brought to such a satisfactory stage that several are being manufactured for tests this fall. The machine is designed with the ultimate purpose of freeing the province of the weed menace with the eventual saving of millions of dollars and also have the effect of freeing for use in feeding, the screenings which can only now be used under strictest regulations because of their weed dangers. Mr. Hoadley's chief hope in connection with this invention is that it will make it possible to deal with weed seeds in grain one and for all on the very farm on which they are produced, so that there will be no weed seeds traveling about in the grain after it leaves the farm.

GREATER PROFITS FROM CLEAN SEED

The quality of the seed grain sown on the farm next spring will depend upon the farmer himself. This is a matter which is entirely in his own hands. If good crops are to be expected, good seed must be sown. The farmer should prepare the seed now for the spring sowing. During the winter months, when other farm work is not pressing, is the best time to clean the grain for seed. The best grain grown on the farm should be used and it should be put through the fanning mill two or three times at least, or until all of the light or shrunken grain and the weed seeds are removed. There is a distinct loss in sowing weak seed and it is much more profitable to screen out the shrunken and weak grain and feed it to than to sow it and lose it. It is also essential that weed seeds be not sown if we wish growth to be prevented.

The increase in total yield is practically all profit. A crop of wheat from ordinary seed may yield 25 bushels per acre, and cost 20 bushels per acre to produce, leaving five bushels per acre as net profit. If, by sowing well cleaned seed, the yield is increased one bushel per acre, the increase in net profit is 20 per cent. The cleaning of the seed in spare time during the winter does not add one cent to the cost of production. When well cleaned seed is sown in place of ordinary grain, the gain in yield is, of course, much more than one bushel per acre. The net profit has often been increased 50 per cent or even doubled. This is one way of increasing production and profit.

Farmers and townspeople having sundry articles for which they have no immediate use, overlook a good opportunity of turning the same into cash by not making use of Want Ads. The wide circulation of the local paper ensures somebody, somewhere, who wants just what you have to dispose of, seeing your advertisement. Look around, see what you have that is of timely use, and advertise it in this column. It is the cheapest and surest method of cashing in on a lot of miscellaneous articles, that you are not using; many have tried this—and been convinced—why not you?

PATCHES OF SOW THISTLE SEED IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

Is Worst Noxious Weed Farmers Have To Contend With. Farms in Some Parts of Country Have to be Abandoned. Increase of Weed Means Smaller Grain Crops and Fewer Hogs and Cattle. Start in Now to Kill it.

Is the Worst Noxious Weed Farmers Have to Contend With. Farms in Some Parts of the Country Have to be Abandoned. Increase of Weed Means Smaller Grain Crops and Fewer Hogs and Cattle. Start in Now to Kill it.

Along with field crops and garden crops of market value, Alberta is ripening just now the usual varied and luxuriant crop of noxious weeds, and general destructive operations are strictly in order before the seeds begin to scatter.

But among these vegetable nuisances there is one that requires particular attention. In fact it calls for a good deal more attention than it has yet received or seems presently likely to receive. It is the 'sow thistle'. It is a horticultural immigrant. It came here from Manitoba, or other infected parts of the continent; probably in bales of imported hay. The local conditions seem to be admirably suited to its needs. It has taken root, literally and metaphorically, and is now a greater menace than all other weeds native and imported. It is to be found growing in city gardens, along streets and roadways, on farms and occasions on wild lands.

Where a seed of the sow thistle is dropped, there it grows, seemingly regardless of the kind of soil. The plant produces seeds which are carried by the winds to great distances. It also grows new plants from the roots. Its eradication is thus a matter of extreme difficulty. Merely cutting it year after year accomplishes nothing, for a new crop springs up from the roots. The roots drive deeply into the soil and cannot be got rid of by plowing, unless it be a long continued course of intensive cultivation. In fact how to get rid of the weed is as yet an unsolved problem, save by methods too costly to be practicable. When the sow thistle grows, other crops cannot grow. It tends to occupy the soil completely, as well as to spread. It is even claimed that it seems to poison the land and thus prevent other plants growing. In any event, if allowed to develop it so thoroughly takes possession of the soil in a few years that there is no room for other plants. The thistle is useless for

fodder or any other known purpose. As a result of neglect: In Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba, there are large tracts in which once productive land has been made absolutely valueless, because it would cost more to get rid of the sow thistle than the cleaned land would be worth. It is literally true that where sow thistles move onto a farm one of two things happens: The farmer kills it outright, or eventually moves off. Alberta has more productive soil than the long cropped areas from which the nuisance was imported and where it has played such havoc. If given opportunity the weed will thrive here ever more luxuriantly and disastrously than it did there. It has already established seed patches from which the whole of central Alberta can be infected in five years. Unless it is checked in ten years the history of the abandoned farms in Manitoba and the neighboring states will be repeated in this district.

The seriousness of that ought to get hold of to all parties concerned, and this is a case in which everyone who has a permanent stake—direct or indirect—in the success of agriculture in this part of the west is involved. An increasing crop of sow thistle means, a smaller crop of wheat and other grains, fewer hogs and cattle for the local packing plants, and less business for merchants of the towns and cities. As yet nothing like a definite and aggressive campaign for the eradication of this pest has been attempted. It is high time for action in that direction. It will not do to hope that it will be kept down by the methods employed to fight noxious weeds generally. The sow thistle will persist and spread under that kind of treatment. It will have to be singled out for particular and unceasing attention. If the fight is to be successful there will have to be co-operative action by the municipalities, urban and rural, by the provincial department of agriculture, and by the individual farmer and the citizen who cultivates a garden. Nothing less than that can save this section of Alberta from the fate that has overtaken parts of the continent where the seed came. And the time to start action is right now!

HARVESTING WILL BE DELAYED FORTNIGHT

Harvesting of wheat crop is proceeding now in Alberta under various conditions, according to the tenth crop report issued by Alberta department of agriculture, Edmonton, on Saturday, August 30th. In southern portions of the province the cutting is from 15 to 25 per cent completed, while in the central and northern districts harvesting operations have just commenced, and will not be general for a fortnight. In the southern areas late rains have improved the grain crops somewhat, and warm weather has aided the filling process to such an extent that yields in some districts will be larger than at first anticipated. Notwithstanding the late rains, however, there is a very large area in south-eastern Alberta where the yields will be extremely light, and where much of what grain there is will be cut with headers. This process is now going on, and has been somewhat hampered in many districts by a heavy growth of weeds which has developed as a result of the late rains.

In the central and northern districts heavy rains in the past week or two have somewhat retarded the ripening process, and harvesting will consequently be delayed another week or two. In these districts the warm weather needed has not materialized to the extent which might have been desired. Nevertheless, with a short period of warm weather and absence of damage from frost, these areas will yield some very satisfactory crops of grain.

One very satisfactory feature of the situation during the past few weeks has been the fact that the weather has been ideal for the process of filling, and the indications are that the grain harvested will be of a very good sample: The heads are showing a good, plump condition.

Thus far there has been no damage from frost, and very little damage from any other cause in any part of the province save, from that of drought.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the later maturing crops such as oats and barley and to the feed crops. Even in the southern districts where the grain crop is light, there will now be sufficient feed of a

kind to carry many farmers through the winter season. Grass has improved in growth, the oats and barley crops are filling satisfactorily, and other feed crops promise well. The corn crops in southern districts, of which there is an acreage this year double that of last year, will be very satisfactory for fodder, although the early conditions were not such as to bring much of this crop to maturity. The second cutting of alfalfa is about completed, and has yielded fairly heavily.

The labor situation is being handled effectively by the provincial labor bureau, in cooperation with U. F. A. and other organizations.

RUDE RURAL RHYMES

Dailies and Weeklies

I read each day the daily press, but oftentimes it is a mess. I do despise the useless daily, which with red type is lit up gaily but gives us only sins and scandals, wild acts of murderers and vandals. If what they serve for our inspection were of the life a true cross section, I'd think the earth was on the skirts and sliding down toward Satan's grids, that Eve's fair daughters all were scum, and all of Adam's sons, by gum, were mad with dope and soaked in rum. But in my daily walks I find most folks are patient, true and kind. They do an honest day's work and seldom find themselves in print, for they're short in wicked papers, they are no asset to the papers. O, I am glad these wholesome rhymes are published in the Billville Times, that I may air my half baked views within the weekly Homeburg News. Jones builds a barn and builds it good, then paints it red. I knew he would. A simple rural tale, and yet, when printed in the last Gazette, that item brings to you and me some visions others cannot see, of red barns where we used to play and jump from big beams to the hay, which rose beneath in springy swells and filled the air with pleasant smells. The country weeklies now and then print common facts for common men, the old, old facts of death and birth, of love and life upon the earth; but in a lot of city journals, too many shucks come with the kernels.

—Bob Adams